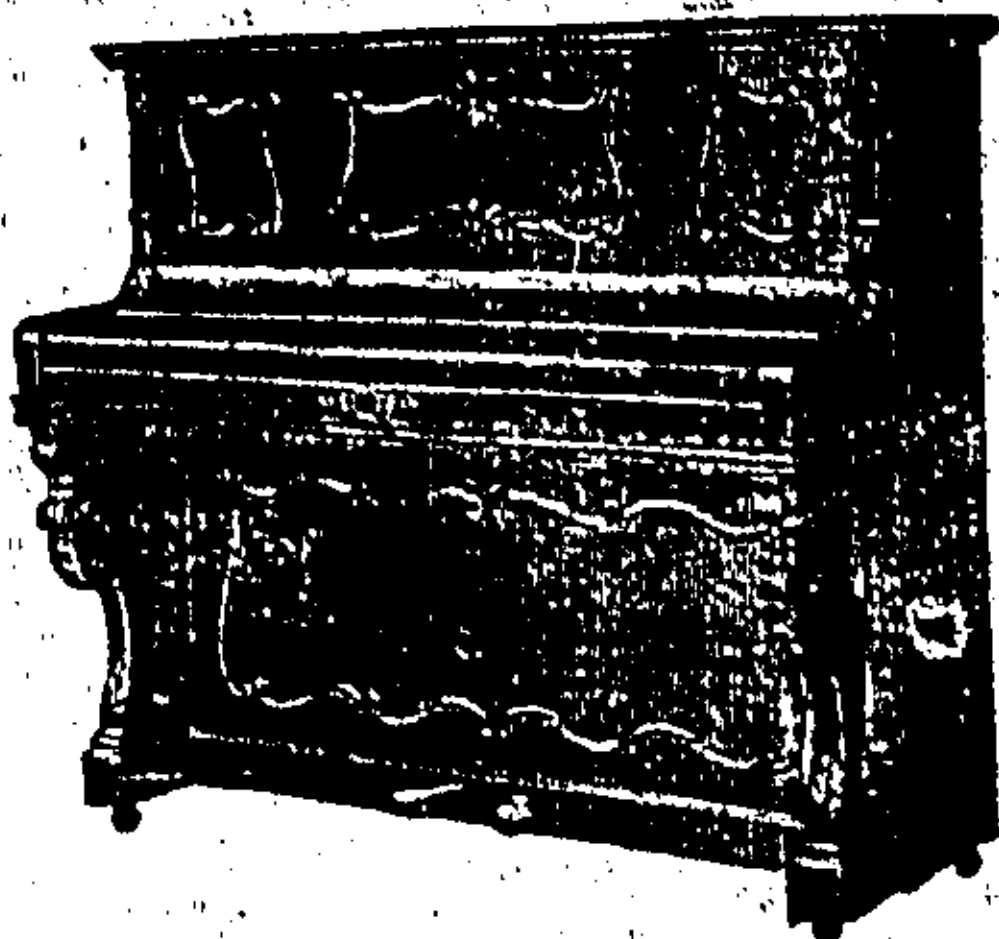


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PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, October 18th.

THE CABINET.

Chien Nun-huan, Minister of the Interior, has entered upon his concurrent post of Premier. No other changes in the Cabinet have actually taken place so far, though Chow Tsu-chi is scheduled for the Ministry of Finance, Wang Ta-shieh (former Minister to London) for Foreign Affairs, Chu Chi-chieh (former Minister of the Interior) for the Ministry of Communications, and General Tien Chung-yu (Tachun of Chahar) for the Ministry of War. With the exception of the last-named, the gentlemen mentioned would be fairly acceptable.

THE GOLD CURRENCY BUREAU.

The Gold currency scheme, promulgated two months ago, has not been allowed to lapse. Last week mandates were issued appointing Tsao Ju-lin director-general of the Gold Currency Bureau, and Lu Chung-yu as governor of the same. A day or two later appeared the announcement that they had assumed the duties of their new positions, which implied among other things that the interrupted negotiations for the eighty million yen loan to finance the proposed gold note issue had been resumed. Apparently, sanction for the operation of the scheme in its various details had been obtained from the Cabinet, on the understanding that the interested Powers did not object to it. Such however, is not the case. The Legations and the bankers do certainly object to the introduction of a new currency without being consulted, as provided by previous agreements and understandings. Whether the Chinese will proceed with the scheme, in view of the displeasure of the Allies, remains to be seen. In ordinary circumstances they would not, but with an irresponsible person in charge like Tsao Ju-lin anything may happen.

THE SILVER EMBARGO.

As reported last week, the Allied Ministers, with the exception of the Japanese, expressed approval of China's application to place an embargo upon the export of silver. The Japanese submitted conditions which were forwarded to the foreign bankers in Shanghai for consideration. The views of the foreign banks have been transmitted, but have not yet been made public.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

To-day, the third attempt by Parliament to elect a vice-President failed owing to the abstention of members, who take the view that to elect Tsao Kun, the only nominee, would be to frustrate a settlement with the South. However, a nice little comedy was enacted. Liang Shih-yi, the Speaker of the Senate, presided over the combined gathering of Senators and M.P.s in a very happy manner. He did not seem to be distressed that members of the party to which he belongs should have considered it necessary to proceed to Tientsin to assist in the formation of a society for the promotion of peace. When a member drew attention at about 11 o'clock to the fact that they had waited for an hour and there was still no quorum, the accommodating chairman suggested they might wait half-an-hour longer. This was done, and then the session was closed and members separated very decorously. Liang Shih-yi and his colleagues are playing for time, and no one will gainsay the wisdom of the policy, excepting, of course, the Anfu party, for it is obvious that to elect Tsao Kun would make it difficult to compromise with Canton.

PACIFYING THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The President has learned, apparently, of the resentment of the foreign correspondents in having been excluded from the presidential inauguration and has expressed the wish that apologies be tendered to them. They will probably be invited to a tea party at which some one will be instructed to "pacify" them. Another cause for irritation has been furnished this week by the Waichiaopu giving copies of telegrams of congratulations from the President of the United States of America, from Mexico, and from Brazil to one paper only.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Reinisch, the American Minister, returned to Peking on Saturday afternoon after a hurried visit to Washington. Mr. Macmurray, who has been charged d'affaires, will return to Tokyo. Regret has been expressed here at the death of Mrs. Wellington Koo, the wife of the Chinese Minister to the United States. It is reported that Mr. Koo is anxious to return home for a short holiday, as he has now served three years at Washington.

IRON CROSSES.

One hundred and thirty-five thousand Iron Crosses of the First Class have been awarded up to the present, and over 4,500,000 of the Second Class; 6,500 Iron Crosses have been granted to civilians.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF IRON.

An old Chinese man was charged with stealing two bars of iron, valued at \$12, the property of the E. Hing Hardware firm.

Defendant was arrested when taking the iron out of the warehouse. As the Police Station he stated that another man gave him the iron.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

A Chinese woman pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of clothing and jewellery, valued at \$41, from another Chinese at West Point.

Inspector Macdonald stated that the complainant met defendant in the street, and, having compassion on her owing to her destitute state, took her into her house and treated her kindly, she got the woman some employment, but, two days later the woman disappeared with the articles.

Mr. J. B. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED SNATCHING ON THE RACE COURSE.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to snatch a nickel watch and chain from an Indian watchman on the Race Course while the Gymkhana was in progress on "Our Day."

Complainant stated that while he was listening to the band, defendant came up and was just in the act of extracting his watch and chain when another Indian watchman arrested him. The case will be put off until to-day, defendant stating that he had witnesses to call.

MAGISTRATE'S WARNING TO A PORTUGUESE.

Mr. Luiz Lopes, foreman of the Sanitary Department, was charged with assaulting a Chinese at M. Y. San's refreshment room in Queen's Road West.

Mr. J. E. Gardiner prosecuted. It was stated that the parties were seated at adjoining tables. Defendant put his hat on complainant's table, and the latter thereupon placed it on a chair. This the defendant resented, a quarrel ensued, and complainant was assaulted.

Defendant stated that complainant commenced the assault. Mr. Wood remarked that a similar case of assault committed by a Portuguese on a Chinese had been before the Court a few days ago. That sort of thing must be put a stop to. The next time such a case came before him he would send the offender to goal if he were convicted. He fined defendant \$10.

WAS THE WHISKY ADULTERATED?

H. Honda, a Japanese shop-keeper, of 31 and 33, Praya East, was summoned for selling adulterated whisky. Inspector Terrett stated that he visited defendant's shop on October 9th and bought a bottle of "Pirate" brand whisky. He informed the defendant that he intended to have the whisky analysed, for which purpose he divided it into three bottles. He sent one sample to the Government analyst, retained one for himself, and gave the third to the defendant. The analysis showed it to be 37.2 below proof.

The Magistrate remarked that the regulations concerning the sale of liquor stated that "spirits shall not be considered adulterated if mixed with water, unless it is 25 degrees below proof."

Inspector Terrett replied that when he purchased whisky he expected to get the proper strength of whisky. The Magistrate stated that the question he had to decide was the sale of adulterated spirits. He thought it better to send the third sample, in the possession of the defendant, for analysis. The case was consequently adjourned for a fortnight.

DANGEROUS BLASTING OPERATIONS.

A Chinese was charged with carrying on blasting operations without taking due precaution to safeguard the lives of the public. He was also charged with blasting after dark.

Sergeant Cockle stated that the Wan-shai Police received a complaint from a place where residing at the foot of Caroline Hill, that as the result of blasting operations on Caroline Hill a large boulder, weighing several tons, rolled down the hillside and into Wongmeichong village. Fortunately, no one was injured. The spot where the rock ultimately stopped was about 100 yards away from the nearest house. Witness examined the place and found that several trees had been broken owing to the rock colliding with them. He also noticed a quantity of black blasting powder on the rock. There was a small bamboo fence round the scene of the blasting operations, but that was not of sufficient strength to prevent the boulder from rolling down the hill.

Mr. Warren stated that he advised defendant to dig a large hole round the place where blasting was being carried on, so that the pieces of detached rock would roll into the hole. The bamboo paling was utterly useless. His house was shaken to its very foundations. Had anyone been passing along the road at the time, a fatal accident would have occurred. No gong was sounded, and he thought it was an earthquake shock. (Laughter.)

Defendant stated that he thought a paling would resist any boulder. The soil was very soft, and the boulder crashed down. Mr. Wolfe: Thank your lucky star that no one was killed, for if anyone had been killed you would have been charged with manslaughter and sentenced to at least five years' hard labour. On the first charge you are fined \$40, on the second, \$15.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 694 Pte. R. F. Bryn was enrolled on 17th Oct., 1918, and posted to "D" Co.

ATTACHED.

Reference Corps Order No. 3 dated 11th Oct., 1918, the attachment of Pte. H. B. Bridger to the Engineer Co. is cancelled.

TRANSFER.

No. 363 Pte. R. L. Bridger, "A" Co., and No. 613 Pte. A. Stevenson, "B" Co., are transferred to the Artillery Co., dated 23rd Oct., 1918.

No. 586 Pte. H. B. Bridger, "B" Co., is transferred to "D" Co., dated 23rd Oct., 1918.

LEAVE.

No. 168 Spr. G. Haigh, Engineer Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 22nd Oct., 1918.

Corpl. B. S. Setna, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, on business, to date from day of departure.

Corpl. A. A. Bolton and Pte. R. Henderson, M.G. Co., are granted 3 months' leave each, on business, from 22nd Oct., 1918.

Gnr. W. C. Bond, Art. Co., is granted 12 months' extension of leave from 22nd Oct., 1918.

Pte. H. A. Baxter, Sig. Section, is granted 6 months' leave, on medical certificate from 26th Oct., 1918.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 25th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Tuesday, 26th Oct.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers Class only.

Friday, 1st Nov.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

25th Oct. to 1st Nov., 1918:—

D. E. L. duties.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 5.30 p.m. Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lt. Hall; Lyceum, Capt. James; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson. Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White and Staff Sergt. Barclay, R.E.

Detail of Belchers Reliefs for Nov., 1918, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

September Pay.—Those who have not drawn their pay and expenses for September, will do so on Monday 25th or Tuesday 26th instant at the Engineer Co. Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon. Pay not drawn on these dates will be returned to the Treasury.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Peak Range.

The following will attend on the dates named:—

Monday, 25th Oct.:—

Part 2, Practices 8 and 9.

6.30 a.m. Lee-Corpl. A. O. Lang, Ptes. F. Graham, A. R. Lowe, E. B. Hallifax, G. W. C. Burnett, S. H. Dodwell, C. H. P. Hay, A. G. M. Fletcher, G. F. Nightingale ("B" Co.) and Sergt. Morton Smith (Mounted Section).

Tuesday, 26th Oct.:—

Part 2, Practices 8 and 9.

6.30 a.m. Ptes. A. Morse ("A" Co.), T. E. Pearce ("B" Co.), Lee-Corpl. E. Davidson, Pte. G. B. Dunnett (M.G. Co.), Ptes. E. P. Thurfild, E. Howard, J. W. Taylor (Mounted Section), Sergt. Mitchellmore (Sig. Section), and any others who wish to fire these practices at the Peak Range.

Thursday, 31st Oct.:—

Part 2, Practices 10 and 11.

6.30 a.m. As detailed for Monday, 25th October.

Friday, 1st Nov.:—

Part 2, Practices 10 and 11.

6.30 a.m. As detailed for Tuesday, 26th October.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 26th Oct.:—

6.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Fire Discipline training. Dress, drill order with pouches (no dunnies).

5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at Headquarters. Squad drill. Dress, drill order.

Wednesday, 30th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at Headquarters. Squad drill. Dress, drill order.

Sunday, 27th Oct.:—

7 a.m. No. 8 Platoon, Nos. 13 and 14 Section, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m. No. 8 Platoon, Nos. 15 and 16 Sections, at King's Park Range, as above.

Monday, 28th Oct.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 30th Oct.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 31st Oct.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (except N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 1st Nov.:—

4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 25th Oct.:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Gun teams at Kowloon Docks. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Blake Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 26th Oct.:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun team at Headquarters.

Thursday, 31st Oct.:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Gun teams at Headquarters. Dress for all parades, drill order.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 25th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 31st Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 26th Oct.:—

4.30 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musket Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"D" COMPANY.

Monday, 25th Oct.:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections on Murray Parade Ground. Squad drill. Dress, drill order.

Friday, 1st Nov.:—

5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections on Murray Parade Ground. Squad drill. Dress, drill order.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 25th Oct., and Friday, 1st Nov.:—

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Co., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

ORDERS FOR CANTON COMPANY BY 2ND LIEUT. J. E. W. BARRIS.

PARADES.

Sunday, 27th Oct.:—

10.30 a.m. Church Parade. Fall in at the Star Ferry, Hongkong side.

Monday, 28th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Band at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 30th Oct.:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yuen-ni Football Ground.

5.15 p.m. Band at Headquarters.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 25th October, 1918.

NOTICE.

A Hockey meeting will be held at Headquarters on Monday, 28th October at 8 p.m. All members of the Corps who wish to play are particularly requested to attend.

THE BARTON MYSTERY.

This novel and absorbing "spoof" drama by Walter Hackett is a murder mystery introducing a "psychic" detective and other amusing people. A play with plenty of scope for comedy and drama, it contains one of two powerful situations and a strong love story. The first three acts cover three hours, so that the blessed Unities are preserved, which are, as Mr. Curdie said, "A sort of general Oneness." When produced in London by H. E. Irving the play had a record run at the Savoy. Booking for both performances is now open at Moutrie's.

SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above fund acknowledges, gratefully, the following contributions for the period ended 24th October:—

Monthly Subscriptions:—

"A Monthly Subscriber" \$5.00

Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte 10.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

REFULSE BAY BEACH.
[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—With the completion of the new motor road to Repulse Bay and its future extension around the island, the beaches at Repulse Bay and Deep Water Bay come into their own at last as the ideal bathing beaches of the Colony—it might almost be said its only beaches worthy the name.

Looking to the preservation of these beaches in the public interest, it is to be hoped that the Government are taking steps to safeguard them against encroachment by private individuals, by declaring as public property the entire width of the strip from the road to the water's edge. This applies particularly to Repulse Bay, where the beautiful beach is being disfigured by makeshift erections by private owners—creations carrying, perhaps, certain prescriptive rights which should never be alienated from the community.

With the rapid growth of motoring there is a wonderful future ahead of these beaches and their vicinity, particularly Repulse Bay with its rampart of beautiful hills. Crowded to the water's edge as we are in Hongkong, Deep Water Bay and Repulse Bay may well be classed amongst the "lungs of the Colony." Now is the time to consecrate them to public use and keep the beaches clear of private structures of any description, save those catering to well-defined public uses. Encourage by all means the building of homes in this charming locality, but only back of a certain line, and keep the beaches for all.

Yours, etc.,
OLD RESIDENT.
Hongkong, October 25th, 1918.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, two well-dressed Chinese men and an attractive-looking Chinese girl were charged with conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz prosecuted.

It is alleged that the third defendant was offered to a partner of the Kwong Sai Tai firm for sale at \$4,200. Complainant, taking a fancy to her, handed the money to first defendant. When the day for the delivery of the girl came round it was found that she had disappeared. There were altogether four men concerned in the matter, two of whom have not yet been arrested. The first two defendants were arrested by the Police at 26, Lyndhurst Terrace, and the third defendant at No. 47, Stanley Street.

Mr. Agassiz applied for a formal remand in order to prepare his case. He pressed for heavy bail, stating that if it were light defendants might leave the Colony. The money paid over by the complainant was not found in defendants' possession; it was probable that the other two men had it.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till Friday, fixing bail for the first defendant at \$5,000; for the second defendant at \$3,000; and for the third defendant at \$2,000.

"A RATHER SAD CASE"

YOUNG EURASIAN CHARGED WITH STEALING.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, J. N. Washington, a young Eurasian, was charged with stealing \$103 from a Chinese.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, who prosecuted, stated that complainant and defendant went into a hotel, where they had a few drinks. After this both went to defendant's room, where complainant's pocket-book fell off the floor, and defendant, picking it up, extracted \$103 in notes from it. Defendant then left complainant, inviting him to meet him at the King Edward for supper. Later on complainant found that his money was missing and reported the matter to the Police. Defendant was subsequently arrested in Ship Street, and it was found that he had spent the larger portion of the money. Defendant had admitted stealing the money while under the influence of liquor. Mr. Goldring asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the defendant as he came of a good family and was formerly a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Haywood and L. d'Almeida. It was rather a sad case.

Defendant stated that he was under the influence of liquor at time and did not know what he did. He was willing to refund the money.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Thursday, bail being fixed at \$250.

CRICKET NOTES.

LAST SATURDAY'S MATCHES

(Contributed.)

Now that an auspicious start has been made in the Hongkong Cricket League, it is to be hoped that the same enthusiasm as has characterised the past week will be shown all through the season. I was told recently that the main reason why it was thought necessary to start a League in Hongkong this year was that a League enforces the punctual attendance of all players, while in ordinary friendly matches the players just stroll up whenever they like, with the result that a game is occasionally spoilt. This may not be a very potent reason for holding a League in war time, but I hope that now it has been arranged, it will imbue all the Clubs with the true sporting spirit—either to win or lose the game. I recall one of the sides which had an abnormal number of drawn games last season. Playing for a draw is all very well when a Club has the ambition to head the League table, but is very poor cricket from the spectator's view point, and can do no good to the game in the Colony if persisted in. "Dull cricket is calculated to kill the game outright."

Kowloon have won both their matches so far, and, in spite of the somewhat pessimistic tone in which the Club's chances have been spoken of recently, there is every prospect that the Club will have a good season. The first win, gained at the expense of the R.E., was expected, because the Engineers are this year without the assistance of Reakes, their best bowler, and Cripwell, Hodge, Stapleton, Taylor, Robinson and de Sousa shared the batting honours in that match, while Sec. Corpl. Waller showed that he will be one of the mainstays of the Engineers this year. The victory gained by Kowloon against the Navy was a most meritorious one, for the Sailors were playing their best team. The Navy is about the strongest eleven in the League this year, and it will be surprising if they do not finish on top.

Commander Gibson's innings was the outstanding feature of last Saturday's game. Gibson has got command of a number of hefty shots, and is very difficult to dislodge when once set. Already this season he has scored 254 for only once out. In the game under review, he was not as enterprising as usual, but that was doubtless because he realised that his failure to score would leave his side in a bad way. Hack and Robinson never got started properly. Kennett showed himself a batsman who will be very useful to the side this year. The partnership between Stapleton and Taylor, productive as it was of 66 runs, was the only feature in the Kowloon innings. Thanks in no small measure to the fact that Blackburn and de Sousa, who scored 56 runs, for the first wicket, had taken much of the sting out of the Navy bowling, both Stapleton and Taylor were able to take liberties. Taylor has scored 87 runs so far for the Club this season, while Stapleton has contributed 73 and de Sousa 58.

There has been prolific scoring in the friendly matches played so far. Commander Gibson, of course, stands head and shoulders above the others with two unbeaten innings of 112 and 100 respectively. A. E. Wood knocked out 105 (not out) for the Civil Service against the Chinese. T. E. Pearce 70 against Craighower; Capt. Wahl 78 for the R.E. against the University, and 27 for Hamilton's eleven against a team of naval visitors; Sergt. Drummond 46 for the R.E. against the University; Signaller Hack 52 (unbeaten) against the Chinese; Bdr. Drummond 49 for the 88th Company, R.G.A. against the Navy; and Cheng Chi 41 against the Navy.

Hongkong C.C. has successfully claimed a victory over the Craighower Club, under somewhat unusual conditions. Going in first, Hongkong compiled a total of 129 runs, and Craighower, following, had replied with 124 runs, for the loss of 9 wickets when stumpers were drawn, because the last man on the side decided not to bat. Exactly why does not matter; the fact remains. Whether or no the 6 runs required for victory would have been made by Craighower is, of course, a moot point. It seems probable that if Graham, who is admittedly one of the best men on the side, had gone in, the runs would have been scored. Undoubtedly by the strict letter of Law 45 of the Laws of Cricket the Hongkong C.C. was justified in claiming a win. Law 41 says: "When they (the umpires) call 'Play' the side refusing to play shall lose the match." But anyone inclined to cavil at the letter of the law, in the peculiar circumstances, may argue that the Craighower, as a side, did not "refuse to play," and then quote Law 3 of the game, which says: "No match is won unless played out or given up, except in the case provided for in Law 45." Anyway, the Craighower team all but won the match, and that's the next best thing to winning it.

Two other very interesting matches played last week were those in which the R.E. got the better of the University, and the Civil Service defeated the Chinese. Potsonby Fane and Lim Keong Sim were the chief contributors to the University total of 170. They were not greatly troubled with the bowling.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

TO-DAY'S GYMKHANA.

THE HANDICAPPING.

The following is the handicapping in to-day's Gymkhana. The side shows will be continued and children will be admitted free.

THREE-QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

"A" Class.	lbs.
North Star	155
Wild Gamble	155
Snuffbox	155
Malcolm	150
Doubtful	150
Crest (late Gentle Cat)	148
Conquest	145
Conquest Dahlia	143

"B" Class.

	lbs.
Ringwood	158
Haggis	158
Rockmouse	150
Black Cat	148
Ridgeway	148
Marne	148
Victorious Crown	148
Antipathia	144
Hustamun	144
Second Violin	140
Jingle Johnnie and Glorious Pearl	scratched.

"CAMBRIDGESHIRE" HANDICAP.

The Handicap for the "Cambridgeshire" has presented a somewhat difficult problem, owing to the great difference in form of the ponies entered.

It is proposed, therefore, to divide this into two classes "A" and "B," making two separate races. "A" Class is handicapped by weight, as under:

	lbs.
Bend Or	159
Boris	157
Cicero	154
Robert the Devil	153
Hustamun	150

"B" Class is handicapped by distance, as under, the ponies running with weight for inches:

	yards.
Rockmouse	Scratched.
War Bond	10 yards.
Attaby	30 yards.
Dustman	40 yards.
Dicebox	50 yards.

MILE AND A QUARTER.

	lbs.
North Star	157
Wild Gamble	155
Siamese Cat	155
Snuffbox	155
Doubtful	153
Malcolm	153
Ringwood	150
Crest	148
Conquest	147
Black Cat	145
Anticipation	141
Jingle Johnnie	scratched.

"OUR DAY" ITEMS.

The amount realised for tea and refreshments at the Gymkhana on "Our Day" was \$325.30, whilst amount received for the Red Cross Fund was \$1,000. We understand that the Dodge motor car raffied by the Portuguese stall on "Our Day" has been won by Mr. L. E. A. Fong & Co. have taken a number of excellent photographs of various scenes and incidents on "Our Day." These photographs may be purchased either from Messrs. A. Fong & Co. in Queen's Road or from Messrs. A. Tack & Co. The proceeds will be given to the Red Cross.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Already acknowledged	\$7,050.14
Lady Ho Tung	300.00
In memory of Lieut. C. Fane	
brother Major M.C. (Chief Inspector H.K.P.R.)	100.00
Mrs. and Miss Davidson	50.00
Mr. N. Paul Kramer	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Silver Netto	50.00
Mr. H. W. Looker	50.00
Mr. J. Howell May	50.00
Mr. A. Kotze	25.00
Mr. C. Lauriston	25.00
Wireless and R.G.A. Officers	
Stonecutters	21.50
Mrs. H. W. Matheson	20.00
Mr. Lee Ping Nam	20.00
Messrs. A. Ebrahim & Co.	10.00
Mrs. T. Blair	5.00
Total	\$7,626.68

except, perhaps, that of Eng. Commandr. Davis, who by the way, seems a fit candidate for the Navy team. Potsonby Fane gave a very stylish display. One dots to what would have happened to the R.E. team, if Wahl and Drummond had not collared the bowling as they did. These two men scored 138 runs between them, and so "knocked the stuffing" out of the University that the remaining batsmen did not find the bowling half as difficult as it would otherwise have been. Wahl's display was well worth watching, for he hit many big drives to the off.

The C.R.C. met with its third defeat in friendly contests this season at the hands of the Civil Service on Saturday. A. E. Wood, who went in first with the Hongkong, played a very good innings, but the bowlers, before he had been ten minutes at the wicket, and his innings consisted mainly of big hits. He looked good for many more runs when his captain decided to close the innings so as to give the Chinese a knock before the afternoon was spent. The Chinese turned out to be as weak in batting as they had been in bowling. The Club should endeavour to play its best team as often as possible, because, when it commences its league matches, those who have not appeared in the friendly matches will lack practice.

PREMIER.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

There will be plenty of amusements at Happy Valley to-day, for, in addition to the usual cricket, tennis, bowls, golf, etc., there will be two first division and two second division football matches and a gymkhana, with all its extraneous attractions in progress; one wonders, especially at the present time, if there is any place in the world where such a variety of sport is offered amid such pleasant surroundings. Apropos of golf, this game is rather dangerous when large crowds are the order, as a certain interested football spectator discovered last Saturday, when he was rudely interrupted from following the fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of his favourites by receiving a terrific bang from a golf ball. His language was, perhaps, naturally rather more forcible than polite, and he did not appear to be greatly consoled by the golfer's apologetic statement that he had been "badly holed."

None of the results last week was very surprising, although the trouncing the Navy gave the 87th Company might have caused astonishment to those who are not acquainted with local football rules and conditions. First division men are allowed to play in second division football until they have played two first division matches, and the consequence is that clubs which run two or more teams have all their first league players available for the early junior matches. This rule has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction in the past, but it seems very difficult to make an arrangement fair to all concerned. It would seem to be a good idea to cause all first league teams to play two games in their league before second division matches commence, but there are objections to this. One is that the junior programme is much longer than the senior, and an early start is necessary to complete the season's programme before the summer arrives; while another is that Clubs which enter first league teams like to see their players engaged in serious football before making the final selections for the first league contests.

There were originally six matches down for to-day but two have been postponed. It spite of counter attractions, the crowd at the Club ground to witness the Club v. South China Athletic match is sure to be a record one, for even at the second division match last week in which the Athletics were engaged the spectators were six deep nearly all round the ground.

The N.G.A. will try conclusions with the formidable Navy team. As the gentlemen have lost both last year's backs in addition to two of their halves and several forwards, the sailors' side start fairly strong favourites. The Navy team appears to be considerably superior to any of the remaining senior teams, and is expected to finish the season very near the top in both leagues. The sailors have had several very poor seasons, and their improved prospects this year are very gratifying to their supporters.

The University make their first appearance to-day, meeting the 87th Company on the Military ground, while two of last week's losing teams, viz., Kowloon and the 87th Company, oppose one another on the Club ground. If St. Joseph's reproduce last week's form they should be able to annex the two points, but the very speedy forwards of the University will have to be well watched or several "run-away" goals will be scored against the College. The other match should be fairly even, with the Kowloon team probably starting slight favourites.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION 1.
Royal Navy v. Royal Garrison Artillery
Navy ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.
H.K.F.C. v. South China Athletic
Club ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

DIVISION 2.
University v. St. Joseph's College
Military ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.
Kowloon v. 87th Co. R.G.A.—Club ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.

The following will represent the Kowloon Football Club in a 2nd division match against the 87th Co. R.G.A. on the Club Ground at 3 p.m. to-day: Wang B. Musket, P. Cave and A. Van Langenberg; H. Webb, J. Johnson, and J. Jackson; W. Taylor, Jack Andrews, J. McManus, W. A. Hyder, and A. Simmons. Reserve: J. Lima, E. Sutton, and B. Tatum.

In this match, which will be played on the Military Ground, Happy Valley, this afternoon, the following will represent the University:—Goon Khye Hong; Chow Cheng Lam and Tong Kham; Chokamoya; Lau Yan Chi, Cheak Keng Seng and William Hall; Cheak Toon Lok (Captain), Cheak Lok Leong, D. K. Sany, Gunn Lay Tak and Tam Cheung Huen. Reserve: Goh Kim Leong and Yoh Teik Be. Kick-off at 3.30.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. THE NAVY.

This friendly fixture will be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the C.C.C. ground. The following will represent the home team:—T. K. Ford, F. G. Thompson, B. W. Bradbury, L. E. Lamert, J. H. N. Moby, J. D. Koria, M. H. Abbas, U. M. Omar, G. Manley, S. Lee, and E. D. Bush.

The news was received in Shanghai by wireless telegraphy on Wednesday, that the Standard Oil Company's steamer *Albatross*, carrying 300,000 cases of oil, was on fire to the eastward of Taku and wanted barges to take off her cargo.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS



LONDON MADE SHIRTS

COLOURED STRIPES IN SUPERIOR ZEPHYR (SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS) \$3.00 each.
LIGHT WEIGHT CYLON (COTTON AND WOOL) (SINGLE WRISTBANDS) \$4.50 each.

"WOLSEY" AND "THETA" UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL WEIGHTS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.
is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or crush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run, wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



Andersen Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1980.

Powell Ltd

SPORTING FOOTWEAR

FOR THE SEASON "KELTIC" GOLF AND WALKING SHOES

for LADIES in BLACK AND BROWN.

SHING KEE CO. SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 24, Des Voeux Road, WING, HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIAN & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

ORDINARY and Deferred TELEGRAMS for places in liberated BELGIUM are accepted in plain English or French at absolute risk of senders.
J. KENNEDY GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 25th, 1918. [2589]

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

INTENDING COMPETITORS are reminded that entries for the above Close on THURSDAY OCTOBER 31st, and that their names should be sent in through the Secretaries of their respective Clubs.
W. WILKINSON,
Hon. Sec. L.E.C. [2590]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
OPENING CRUISE.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the Season will be held on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, at the Club House, North Point, commencing at 2.30 P.M. Further details will be advertised later.
By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Secretary, Sailing Committee,
Hongkong, October 25th, 1918. [2591]

GOVERNMENT HILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI up to and for the sum of \$100,000 current in Shanghai will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 28th October 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 28th October 1918.

Persons tendering to state alternatively:
(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on 28th October 1918, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai Currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per 200 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT HILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

T. M. SHEERWIN, Lieut.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong,
Hongkong, 26th, October, 1918. [2592]

GOVERNMENT HILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$300,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on OCTOBER 28th, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on OCTOBER 28th, 1918.

Persons tendering to state alternatively:
(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on OCTOBER 28th, 1918, required for each \$1,000 Tientsin currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per 200 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT HILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

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Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

T. M. SHEERWIN, Lieut.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong,
Hongkong, October 26th, 1918. [2593]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S

CATER FOR YOU

AND

WISEMAN'S

ENTERTAIN YOU.

MUSIC

EVERY AFTERNOON

at 4.30

AND

EVERY EVENING

at 7.30

FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened

on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and

Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2594]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be closed

on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National

Defence" bought before

October 28th, are accepted

in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

CHINESE BANK

Princes Building, Charter Road,

where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2595]

JUST RECEIVED

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS.

This is the year to have a

good garden. Plant lot of Seeds

and take good care of the Garden.

Then you will have every reason

to be pleased with the result.

GRACE & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Undersigned has been appointed General Manager of the Local Agency for HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO of the above Company as from OCTOBER 1st, 1918, in succession to Mr. LAYTON KNOTT, resigned.
(Sd.) R. W. TAPE
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1918. [2596]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, adjourned on 28th June last, will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 2, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 10.30, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 25th, to November 15th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1918. [2597]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to MA. CHEU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said MA. CHEU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2598]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—23 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN.
[2599]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[2600]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2601]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2602]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 2.

suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
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FOR SALE.

HOUSE and LAND at the PEAK.

Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY,
Hongkong. [2604]

WANTED.

A GODOWN, if possible at the water front.

Write stating terms to—
Box No. 2577,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2605]

INTIMATION

A CALENDAR OF
CELESTIAL
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Illustrated by six Photogravures

and containing twelve Quotations

from the

"SAYINGS
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written by famous

CHINESE POETS.

Packed ready for posting,

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Tel. 16.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Woo and family beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to their friends for the sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement and for the many beautiful floral tributes. [2587]

Hongkong Office: 110, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 26TH 1918.

THE POLICY OF CHINA'S
NEW PRESIDENT.

Hsu SHIH-CHANG, the President elected by the Parliament at Peking, has entered upon the duties of his high office, not under the happiest of auspices, but apparently with a degree of confidence in his ability to re-establish peace and re-organise the country.

In the inaugural declaration which he has issued to the country, Hsu SHIH-CHANG speaks of striving for a cessation of the civil strife by the submission of proposals based upon the recognition by each party of the condition of the country, their duty to the State, and their mutual desire for peace.

Appeals of this nature, however, have been distributed broadcast by the various disputants without result. Each expects the other to accept his point of view. Consequently, the opinion has grown that foreign assistance must be invited in order to make both sides see reason.

The interesting suggestion is made in the declaration that they "should care more for the fundamental policy of the country in the future than the mere settlement of the present disturbance; it is more important to observe what is going on around us than to look after our own domestic affairs."

The ordinary onlooker, however, will be disposed to ask how it is possible to "observe with due vigilance" what is going on outside China when the nation is divided and there is neither law nor order.

If China is not in a position to govern itself, it is certainly not in a position to take notice of world events and profit by them.

Then His Excellency goes on to discuss industrial re-organisation. "If," he says, "the nation, with the aid of foreign capital, devotes its energies to the development of various branches of industry, the fact will be far-reaching."

Admittedly, but before this devoutly desired consummation can be reached there must be "a change of heart" in China, or, in other words, a change of laws and a change of view.

So far, the Government has resisted the introduction of foreign capital, especially in mining. It must be recognized that foreigners will not invest capital in any enterprise in China unless they are given control of it.

To do otherwise would be the height of folly, as present events amply demonstrate. The President places the claims of education next, and then the suppression of *taipei*, although the maintenance of peace and order would appear to be the more urgent of the two.

These reforms effected, the people are told that China should discharge its duty as a belligerent. From present indications, however, we should imagine that the struggle will be over in Europe before China is ready to take part in it.

If China were really sincere in her abhorrence of Germans and their methods, the Allies might be prepared to take the will for the deed, but doubts arise as to China's "frankness and sincerity" when we see the force to which the interment of enemy subjects is being reduced.

As a grand finale the President will strive to remedy the moral degeneration of the nation. While he himself endeavours to practise "personal virtues," the greedy and dishonest shall be removed from Government posts, and those who are harmful to the people shall be swept away.

The laws of the land are to be respected and the moral character of the people cultivated. "No room shall be left for political squabbles." This is idealism, with a vengeance. Does the President really believe that he can bring about such conditions? Or is the document to be regarded merely as a pious aspiration?

Since the inauguration no progress towards peace has been reported. Canton, in spite of its dissensions, still maintains its militant attitude towards Peking, while Peking seems to be losing patience with the South and to be inclined to renew hostilities.

What other interpretation can be placed upon the retention in the Ministry of Communications of Tsao Ju-shan, the man who batters China's assets for funds to be wasted on unprofitable "military" operations? This view is strengthened by the fact that Tsao Ju-shan, though relinquishing the Premiership, remains Director of the War Participation Bureau, and also by the persistent efforts to elect Tsao Kiu to the Vice-Presidency.

Better counsels may yet prevail, but at the moment it looks as if Hsu SHIH-CHANG has little chance of effecting a reconciliation between the North and South.

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No cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Mr. Hermann White, late of the Hongkong Hotel staff, has returned to the Colony after a lengthy stay in Palestine.

The Crown Agents will pay the war allowance of all officers in the local Government service who are at present at Home.

There will be another matinee performance of Harnston's Circus at Kowloon this afternoon, when a programme specially selected for the delectation of the little folk will be presented.

A Chinese male, aged 20, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the temple sustained through falling off a tram-car whilst it was in motion in Praya East.

A Chinese married woman, aged 40, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a fractured skull as the result of falling out of the window of the third floor of No. 200, Hollywood Road.

Intending competitors in the Ladies' Open Singles Tennis Championship are reminded that entries close on Thursday, October 31st. Names should be sent in through the secretaries of the respective clubs.

A married woman, of No. 52, Catchick Street, has reported to the Police that on Thursday evening, while she and her children were talking in the sitting room, ten men entered the house, some of them armed with chisels. Three men seized hold of her while a fourth removed a pair of earrings which she was wearing.

The master of the U. Hung, licensed eating house, Kowloon city, has reported to the Police that on Thursday night four men, two of whom were armed with knives and two with revolvers, entered his shop, threatened the inmates who were having their meals and then made off with \$51, which they took from the counter.

A Chinese trader, living at No. 66, Bonham Strand, has reported to the Police that at 8 p.m. on Thursday he met in the street a clansman, who invited him to his house. After having a cup of tea there, his clansman asked him what his business was in Hongkong, and how much money he had with him. Complainant replied he had \$300. Just then two strangers entered the house, and seized him, while his clansman extracted the money from him and ran away.

Indians in the employment of the Government of Hongkong have been notified that the Government is prepared to meet the cost of passages to and from India when such officers are granted a months' half-pay leave at the end of 4 years' service. The concession will apply only to officers drawing over \$40 per month. Married men will be allowed the cost of 2½ passages. It is believed that the old practice of granting three months' full-pay leave and three months' half-pay leave at the end of six years will cease in the case of such officers.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club announces that the opening cruise of the season will be held on Saturday, November 9th, from the Club House, North Point, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend and all friends are cordially invited. The various committees in charge of the arrangements are busily engaged in preparing an attractive programme which, in addition to yachting and rowing, will include various sampan races, both sailing and "yuloeing." It is also understood that the Services will contribute largely to the day's sport by organising aquatic events, several of which promise considerable amusement. As usual there will be a band in attendance and tea will be served on the lawn. Parents are invited to bring their children at special preparations are being made for the youngsters' entertainment. Yacht-owners should bear in mind, however, that although the opening cruise does not take place until November 9th as stated, the first of the Club's championship events for the season will be sailed on November 2nd.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG" SAN PO.]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, October 25th.

Chang Cho-lan is proceeding to Tientsin to call a meeting of the Northern Tzu-huns.

Hsu Shih-chang has sent delegates to the South to explain that the Vice-Presidency will be offered to a Southern nominee.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG" SAN PO.]

CANTON, October 25th.

SWATOW REPORTS.

The Tsuchun has received reports from Swatow stating that Commander Chan Kwang-ming, who went personally to control the recent fighting off Amoy, has been badly defeated. Chan's losses were over 1,000 men, including a number of officers and large quantities of ammunition. The Tsuchun has ordered the Commander in Swatow, and the leader of the Yunnan troops on this front to investigate the causes of the defeat, and to watch Chan's movements in future. Another message states that Chan Kwang-ming ordered his forces to retreat.

MILITARY SUPREMACY.

The Tsuchun has ordered that the troops who have been sent to oppose Lung's attacks on the Province, are to be known as the "National Defence Corps." There are six armies and they are

THE WAR.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

A PLAINLY WORDED NOTE.

NEW BRITISH ATTACK.

ADVANCE OF THREE MILES IN FLANDERS.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

AMERICA'S CRUSHING REPLY TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, October 23rd.

The Secretary of State makes public the following Note from the Secretary of State to the *Charge d'Affaires* of Switzerland *ad interim* in charge of German interests in the United States:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

October 23rd, 1918.

SIR,—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of October 23rd, transmitting a communication under date of October 20th from the German Government, and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:—

Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government, that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his Address to the Congress of the United States on January 8th, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent Addresses, particularly the Address of September 27th, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanate, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag, and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received, also, the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up, with the Governments with which the Governments of the United States is associated the question of an Armistice. He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only Armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German Authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if these Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an Armistice, as will fully protect the interests of the people involved and insure to the Associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government Government has agreed.

Provided they deem such an Armistice possible from the military point of view should such terms of Armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his Note of October 20th, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist, or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the Military Authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the Nations of the World do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but the veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand not peace negotiations but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

ALLIES UNANIMOUS AS REGARDS TERMS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Reuter is informed that the Allied Governments are unanimous as regards the terms on which, if possible, to negotiate the armistice. The terms must include guarantees as regards sea-power which the Allies consider of the first importance.

President Wilson never assumed the evacuation of occupied territories as the only condition precedent to an armistice as the Germans had always argued.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S "OPPORTUNITY."

AMSTERDAM, October 24th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* elucidates the ambiguous first paragraph of the German Note by saying that President Wilson now possesses the opportunity, by arranging a time and place, to give the representatives of the Allies of both sides an opportunity for discussing and arranging an armistice.

FORMATION OF A DIPLOMATIC COUNCIL.

LONDON, October 24th.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Government is collecting the views of the Representatives of the Dominions concerning the armistice terms as to whether these would affect their home interests and their troops in Europe.

It is understood that Colonel House will be at the head of the American Diplomatic Mission to Europe in connection with the establishment of an Inter-Allied Diplomatic Council.

It is stated that Lord Reading has delayed his return to Washington because the assembly of a Diplomatic Council is imminent.

LORD MILNER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, October 24th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. David Davies, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Lord Milner made the statements in an interview, cabled on October 17th, on his own responsibility.

[Lord Milner then stated that the German people were as anxious as the Allies to see an ignominious defeat of militarism; that the Allies' main task must, therefore, be to hasten the utter wreckage of militarism, so that the Allies may be enabled to impose the peace terms which the Germans had already generally accepted. Lord Milner also deprecated the attempt to dictate drastic changes on the German Government.]

REICHSTAG SUPPORTS PRINCE MAX'S REPLY.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

The Reichstag, after a debate on the Chancellor's speech, unanimously passed a vote of confidence in him.

THE FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Speaking at the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club in London, Mr. Balfour alluded to the question of the German Colonies.

He said that it was absolutely essential that the British Empire's communications should remain safe. If German Colonies were returned what security was there that the original possessors would not use them as bases for piratical warfare.

He could see no answer to this question, than that in no circumstances was it consistent with the safety and security of the unity of the Empire that the Colonies be returned to Germany. (Applause.)

This was not a selfish imperialistic doctrine. It was one in which the interests of the world were almost as much concerned as the interests of the Empire itself.

If we were to remain a united Empire it was absolutely necessary that the ways whereby the component parts could communicate with each other shall never again be at the mercy of an unscrupulous power. (Cheers.)

INDEPENDENT GERMAN-AUSTRIAN STATE.

AMSTERDAM, October 24th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the German Deputies in the Reichstag met as a Constituent German National Assembly and resolved to take measures to form an independent German-Austrian State, having a voice in the peace negotiations.

CURTAILMENT OF SUBMARINISM DEPLORED.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

In the Reichstag, the National Liberal, Herr Strösemann, following the Chancellor, despondently referred to the military situation, especially in view of past successes.

The Conservative, Herr Westarp, regretted the curtailment of submarine warfare before the blockade had been suppressed.

The War Minister, General von Stein, alleged that the Allies, and not the Germans, set fire to the evacuated towns. He denied that the Germans had carried off inhabitants and declared that soldiers' excesses were punished, when known.

EARLIER CABLES.

A SOP TO THE ALLIES.

AMSTERDAM, October 22nd.

A telegram from Brussels states that Baron Falkenhayn, the German Governor of Belgium, has pardoned the Belgians and neutrals imprisoned by the military. He has ordered the release of the Belgians and the neutrals interned in Belgium and Germany.

THE STATUS OF THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 21st.

The missing portion of the German reply to President Wilson, the remainder of which was received on the morning of October 21st, reads as follows:—

"As the fundamental condition of peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly, and of its own will, disturb the peace of the world.

To this the German Government replies that hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with influence on the formation of the Government. The Constitution did not provide for the concurrence of the representation of the people in decisions regarding peace or war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. The new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes of the people. The principle of representation of the people is based on equal, universal, secret, and direct franchise.

The leaders of the great Parties in the Reichstag are members of this Government. In the future, no Government can take or continue office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the Reichstag.

GERMAN DEVASTATIONS.

ROME, October 23rd.

Evidently the Pope does not accept the German protestations of innocence as regards the outrages and devastations. The official organ of the Holy See, the *Observatore Romano*, declares that the German Armies who destroyed and burned the French and Belgian cities and towns must be compelled to evacuate France and Belgium.

It announces that the Pope has addressed a direct appeal to the Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, to prevent further unnecessary devastations. The Holy See has similarly appealed to the Papal Nuncio of Bavaria.

THE CHANCELLOR'S IMPORTANT SPEECH. LONDON, October 23rd. Prince Max, the new Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, said that he hoped President Wilson's next answer would set at rest the question whether President Wilson wanted a peace of justice or of violence.

Continuing, he said that the essence of President Wilson's programme was a League of Nations, which meant the abandonment of unqualified national independence and sovereignty, both by Germany and others. If the Germans maintained as fundamental that national egoism which still recently had been dominant, the bitterness thereby engendered would cripple them for generations. They must comprehend that the significance of the frightful war was a victory for the idea of justice, and if they submitted to this idea they would find in it the cure for present wounds, and a reservoir of future strength.

When he advocated a League of Nations as a source of consolation and a new force, he did not deny that heavy opposition must be overcome before the idea is realized.

Whatever the next few days and weeks brought, whether war or peace, the German people would be best prepared for either by carrying out the Government's programme and definitely breaking away from the old system.

The Chancellor then outlined the reforms in the Prussian franchise, and of the Imperial Government, by which the Reichstag shares responsibility with the Chancellor for Imperial policy; also a measure of autonomy for Alsace Lorraine.

The Chancellor said that the reform measures would include a Bill altering the Imperial Constitution, in order to embody the fundamental idea of the new form of Government. This Bill would give the Reichstag, as the House of the Peoples' Representatives, the joint responsibility of deciding peace and war. (Cheers.) But not till the League of Nations had taken practical shape, and secret treaties abolished.

The Chancellor dealt lengthily with the modifications of military rule and the amenities of political prisoners already decreed, emphasising that they had been proposed by the Kaiser.

Thus, the Chancellor's new form of Government harmonised with constitutional precedents. He anticipated criticisms of the political changes, but he would welcome them, because opposition was the breath of parliamentary life. He asserted that he and his colleagues were unanimous in the purpose of giving the German people political authority.

He concluded by extolling the Army forces, appealing to the people to defend the soldiers against unjust charges, and to give the Army the men, material and food it needed.

RETRIBUTION AND JUSTICE.

LONDON, October 23rd.

A Havas message says:—German pretension to arrange an Armistice on the basis of the balance of military power is described in Paris as merely ridiculous. French opinion fails to see the utility of much talk if the Kaiser is not surrendering his sword. Speaking in the Senate, M. Pichon expressed his confidence that the time was coming when the enemy will be forced to make amends for his crimes.

M. Delors, member of Parliament for Lille, resumed his seat in the Chamber of Deputies after four years' absence. He said that if the Treaty of Peace did not provide for due retribution and justice, it would be a crime against France and humanity. The Chamber unanimously decided to placard the speech of M. Delors throughout the country.

LATEST CABLES.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Thirty-million people, attending the Trafalgar Day celebration throughout the United States, passed a resolution paying tribute to the stupendous services of the British Navy to the Allies. The resolution says, *inter alia*, that:—

"Understanding the full significance of the part which the British Navy has been privileged to play in liberating the world from autocracy and misrule, and appreciating, particularly, its gallant and efficient work in transporting and conveying American men and supplies, with so little loss as to constitute an achievement which must stand for ever among the most glorious annals of the great war, we, the people of America, numbering over 30,000,000, assembled in our churches, theatres, lodges and other meeting places, desire that this expression of our lasting gratitude and enduring esteem be conveyed to the officers and men of the British Navy and the peoples of the British Empire."

REPRISALS AGAINST AUSTRIA.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. W. Johnson-Hicks, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that the Government informed Austria that the sternest reprisals would be immediately taken if British airmen were put to death for dropping leaflets on enemy lines.

HERR DITTMAN RELEASED.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

Herr Dittmann, the Socialist Deputy, who was sentenced by a court-martial to five years' hard labour in a fortress for high treason, and also to two months' hard labour for resisting the authorities, had been released.

THE SEA PIRATES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. P. Houston affirmed that the sinking of the steamer *Pennland Range* was due to a bomb being placed on board the vessel by an enemy agent in Buenos Aires and that the fire on board the Danish steamer *Pioner*, loaded withessian bags for the British Commissioner of Wheat Supplies, was due to incendiaries.

Mr. T. J. Nacnamara admitted that inquiries supported both these suggestions.

INDIAN TROOPS IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, October 23rd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Bea, Mr. E. S. Montagu stated that General Allenby's force included over 100,000 Indian troops. All accounts testified to the courage, discipline and endurance of all ranks.

DEATH OF THE "SAILORS FRIEND."

LONDON, October 23rd.

The death is announced of Miss Agnes Weston, Hon. D.L., founder of the Royal Sailors' Rests at Portsmouth and Devonport.

WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The House of Commons resolved, by 274 votes to 24, that a Bill should be passed forthwith making women eligible to be Members of Parliament.

SURRENDER OF THE TOWN OF BAKU.

LONDON, October 24th.

Cecil stated that the Government was now entered into negotiations for the surrender of the town. On the advice of General Dunsterforce when he saw that the fall of the town was imminent. Therefore, no blame could be attached to the Armenians on the matter. Lord Cecil emphasised the gallant service of the Armenians during the Turkish campaign and stated that the Allies were considerably indebted to the Armenians.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

LONDON, October 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. J. H. R. Marriott, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Dominions Governments had not yet formally nominated the resident Ministers to act as regular members of the Imperial War Cabinet, but Sir Richard Borden had recently arranged for the attendance of a Canadian representative at the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet.

General Smuts is available as the representative of South Africa, while, as regards Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes would be able to attend the meetings. Several meetings had been held since the last session.

ALLIED SHIPPING LOSSES DECREASED.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The Admiralty announces that the British merchant shipping losses for September totalled 122,000 tons, and Allied and neutral losses combined amounted to 89,000 tons. The aggregate compares the lowest monthly sinkings since August, 1916, and is below that of the year's monthly average.

The total losses for the three months ended 30th September was 309,000 tons, compared with 364,000 in the previous quarter, and 400,000 tons in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The sailings of steamships exceeding 500 tons gross between the United Kingdom and the Overseas ports, excluding cross-Channel traffic, was 7,400,000 tons in September.

GERMANY ILL-TREATS RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Bruges states that a fresh and striking instance of inhumanity on the part of the German authorities has been discovered by the Belgian soldiers in liberated territory. The latter found a large number of Russian soldiers, belonging to the German Labour Companies, captured three years ago.

The Russians are being treated with the utmost brutality. They are being forced to labour behind the firing line. These men were utterly ignorant of the Russian revolution, the Tsar's murder, or the Brest Peace.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee, called on Mr. Lloyd George and congratulated him on his great achievements during the war. Replying, the Premier emphasised that the necessity of working together after the war would be as essential as during the war.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

IMPORTANT ADVANCE OF THREE MILES.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on October 23rd, states:—By mid-day, we penetrated, in to-day's attack, a depth of nearly three miles on a front of about seventeen miles and reached the east of the Raimaes Forest, to the western bank of the Scheldt.

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SCHELDT CANAL.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, states:—The Third and Fourth Armies participated in the latest attack towards the Scheldt Canal and its tributary. The situation, simply stated, is that we want to prevent the enemy from carrying out his wish to get away.

An attack was launched at 1.20 a.m. in misty weather. The enemy is fighting doggedly. The First Army crossed the Scarpe east of Nivelle.

The advance continues. The Fifth Army and Second Army, and also, the Belgian Army are meeting with increased resistance.

BRITISH ATTACK MET WITH STRONG RESISTANCE.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Reuter learns that to-day's British attack met with very strong resistance. The enemy had massed nine Divisions on a front of 12 miles and began counter-preparations half an hour before our attack was begun.

We made progress between one and two miles on the whole front and reached high ground overlooking the Harpelt Valley.

We took over 2,000 prisoners. To the east of Le Cateau we reached the line starting to the west of Ora, thence through Bishop's Wood, to the east of Croix Beaurain and Woderies.

We captured Bruay on the south-eastern edge of the Raimaes Forest.

WERGHEM CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 24th.

A British and Belgian communiqué states:—There is nothing to report in Flanders except that the French captured Wergheim and 800 prisoners.

ARTILLERY AND MACHINE-GUN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, October 24th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—There is artillery and machine-gun activity on the whole of the Belgian front.

THE EVACUATION OF GHENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 23rd.

The *Telegraph* announces that the evacuation of Ghent is in full swing. The last boats are being hastily towed down the canal to Seizelle.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ACHIEVED.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The new attack mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig this morning is on a front of six miles. We advanced about a mile along the whole attacking front, and have taken several villages. The enemy is resisting stiffly.

NEW ATTACK ON LE CATEAU—SOLESMES FRONT.

LONDON, October 23rd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Early this morning we attacked on the Le Cateau—Solesmes front, making good progress.

BRITISH TROOPS REACH BRUAY.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Between Valenciennes and Tournai, we have taken Bruay and have reached the west bank of the Scheldt at Blecharies and Espinay.

There was considerable resistance on this front yesterday, also sharp fighting in which we vigorously pressed the enemy and inflicted heavy casualties, expelling him from the positions and taking a number of prisoners.

TOURNAI THE NEXT OBJECTIVE.

LONDON, October 22nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

We are now on the fringe of Valenciennes. Tournai is still offering strong resistance, but our infantry is nearing the line of the Scheldt along a wide front.

(Continued on Page 4.)

HEADACHES.

The Cause and Remedy.

Sick and Nervous Headaches are but the symptoms of other ailments to which they are merely sympathetic, such as Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, or some other irregularity of the system. Many women habitually suffer from Headaches, which make life a daily purgatory. Indeed this complaint may be regarded as peculiarly an affection of the feminine sex, an ailment common to all women from girlhood to old age. If men suffered from Headaches as women do, business would be at a standstill, but the truth is that a woman's headache is generally due to womanly causes. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause. They aid the digestion and assimilation of food, cleanse the system and purify the blood, and are a positive cure for sick headache, biliousness and stomach disorders.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blisters, and all Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally at 90 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England. THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
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20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage Ten Times More Nutritious than ordinary Cocoa."—Vide Lancet.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Iron!

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

PROGRESS BEYOND

VALENCIENNES.

London, October 29th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

We entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes and penetrated deeply north of the town into the Raisoies Forest towards the angle of the Scheldt at Conde.

We made progress east of St. Amand and reached the Scheldt at Hollain and Bruyelles, south of Tournai and took possession of both places.

North-west of Tournai, we captured Freyennes and made progress towards the Scheldt.

Further north, there was sharp fighting for the Scheldt crossings at Pont-Achin. LIKELY GERMAN RETIREMENT TO THE MEUSE.

London, October 29th.

A Havas message says:—

On the whole front along the Dutch frontier, up to the south of Valenciennes, the Germans have tried to shelter behind the waterways.

The French crossed the Lys, at two points.

The British succeeded in forming a bridge-head at Pecq on the Scheldt.

Tournai is half encircled while Valenciennes has been evacuated.

The German retirement to the Meuse would involve the loss of Brussels, Antwerp, and the South Belgian coal-field.

On the Serre front the French met an attack by seven divisions and forced a new German retreat. Czech-Slovak troops took part.

GERMANS EVACUATE SOUCHE.

London, October 29th.

A German official statement says:—

We evacuated a bridge-head on the Serre, and Souche, south of Marle.

GERMANY'S NEUTRAL COMMISSION.

London, October 29th.

Germany's "Neutral" Commission to investigate the charges of devastation is headed by Baron Lantzen, the head of the Political Department at Brussels, who was the ring-leader in the murder of Miss Edith Cavell and who refused all appeals to save her.

THE HISTORIC STAND AT MEUVRES.

London, October 29th.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Corporal David Hunter, whose exploit was mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig in his communique of September 22nd:—

The official story of his exploit concludes: "Foodless and waterless, he held on to the post for over 48 hours. He not only withstood constant attacks, but had also to undergo the enemy's and our own barrage of fire which came right across his post. His outstanding bravery, determination, fortitude and endurance are beyond all praise, and is a magnificent example to all."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

London, October 29th.

A French communique states:—

There is great artillery activity on the Oise front, between the Oise and the Serre.

We advanced north of the Cattaillon Temple and carried our line to the outskirts of Chevresioles-Dames.

Further east we captured the strongly defended wood to the north-east of Mesbrecourt and Richecourt taking 150 prisoners.

Desperate struggles occurred on the front between the Serre and the Souche.

We reached and held the eastern bank of the Souche opposite Brazecourt Farm.

In spite of counter-attacks we gained ground to the south-east of Nizy-le-Comte.

SHARP FIGHTING GOING ON.

East of the Aisne sharp fighting continues in the region of Vauvillers.

German attacks on the village of Tarron and to the east of Vandy were heavily repulsed.

We carried the Beaufort mill between Olzy and Grandpre.

AMERICANS MAKE PROGRESS.

London, October 29th.

An American communique states:—

North of Verdun we made progress at several points in the face of determined resistance and captured Bellewood.

East of the Meuse we penetrated the Detrayes, and Waville Woods, taking 100 prisoners.

We have completely occupied Baathewille, west of the Meuse and have captured 75 prisoners and eight machine-guns.

Bitter fighting is proceeding north of Grandpre.

There is very violent artillery on the whole front.

Fifteen enemy aeroplanes were shot down in air fight.

Six American machines are missing.

MATERIAL CAPTURED FOR 7 DAYS.

London, October 29th.

A French communique states:—

On the Oise front both

The First Army, capt

fighting on October 17th

100 trench mortars,

metre guns and over

THE COMING WINTER.

London, October 29th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on October 29th, states:—

Throughout the winter the Germans are to be subjected to a campaign of exceptional violence, and will not be given a breathing spell to recuperate their forces, and replenish their supplies.

Seventy-five per cent. of the whole Western Front offers no real obstacle to a continuance of the fight.

ALLIES' VICTORIOUS ADVANCE IN FLANDERS.

London, October 29th.

The Allied Army group, under the command of the King of the Belgians, has continued its victorious advance in Flanders.

The German garrison of Ecloo withdrew into Holland.

The Allied forces are approaching Ghent and are encircling Tournai.

They have crossed the Lys along most of its course.

They hold the right bank of the Scheldt from the east of Cambrai as far as Valenciennes and lie along the left bank to the north of Tournai for several kilometres.

The Lys has been crossed in the same manner as the Serre.

British troops are now two kilometres from Valenciennes and have pushed on as far as St. Amand, capturing the whole of the Forest of Vieoigne.

To the north of the Serre the French have made progress in the neighbourhood of Rihemont.—French Wireless.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEKS OCCUPY EASTERN MACEDONIA.

SALONICA, October 29th.

The Greeks have now occupied the whole of Eastern Macedonia. The liberated towns are desolate. Indeed, the Bulgarian destruction was so complete that it is impossible to trace many villages of 12,000 inhabitants. In Demetris only 2,000 inhabitants remain. These are like skeletons.

Only a sixth of the pre-war population in Eastern Macedonia remains. The women were forced to work building fortifications under fire.

Throughout the whole of Eastern Macedonia only a few women and girls had not been outraged, while many were deprived of their hair. The Bulgars had not only deported the male population but enrolled all eligible men in the Bulgarian Army.

EARLIER CABLES.

BULGARIAN INHUMANITY.

ATHENS, October 29th.

It is officially established that a total of 17,000 Greeks at Kavala, died as a result of ill-treatment during the Bulgarian occupation.

SERBIANS ADVANCE CONTINUES.

London, October 29th.

A Serbian communique states:—

Our advance continues. The Bulgarians have been cleared from the regions of Ipek, Novibazar and Pachtka.

We took 1,500 prisoners and considerable material.

HUNGARIAN TERRITORY MENACED.

London, October 29th.

A Havas message says:—

The French are now reaching Vidin, on the Danube. When they achieve this they will have linked up with Roumania, and will be a direct menace to Hungarian territory.

BULGARIAN ILL-TREATMENT OF SERBIANS.

London, October 29th.

Mr. G. Ward Price, the well known war correspondent, states that out of 50,000 Serbian soldiers taken prisoner by the Bulgars, only 20,000 have survived the constant ill-treatment during the past three years.

SERBIAN VICTORIES.

London, October 29th.

A French Eastern communique states:—

After heavy fighting the Serbians carried the Bukovick massif north-east of Aleksandr. The Allied troops have reached the Bor mines north-west of Zaitchar.

Aerial Activities.

London, October 29th.

The Press Bureau states:—

An independent force of two squadrons yesterday successfully attacked the barracks and railways at Metz. All returned in spite of the fog.

Another squadron set out to attack the Rhine factories, but when near their objective they encountered dense clouds and became separated. Seven machines have not yet been located.

On the night of October 21st we heavily and successfully attacked the factories at Kriessels-Lautern and also heavily bombed the stations at Metz.

All returned.

BARRACKS AT METZ-BARLON DESTROYED.

London, October 29th.

The Press Bureau states:—

An independent force, to-day, heavily bombed the railways at Metz-Barlion.

Direct hits were scored on the way triangle. The barracks were destroyed.

One enemy machine was driven down and three destroyed. One British machine is missing.

The Proved Remedy FOR INDIGESTION

Test for nearly half a century Mother Seigel's Syrup has been tested by countless thousands of sufferers and has proved itself to be a thoroughly reliable remedy for digestive troubles. The experience of these one-time sufferers affords convincing evidence that Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed as a remedy for the ailments which arise from a disordered or weakened state of the digestive system—stomach, liver and bowels. The secret of its great success lies in the virtue of the many medicinal extracts from which it is made. Each has its own particular value, but it is only when combined, as these extracts are, in Mother Seigel's Syrup, that their strengthening and health-renewing properties are rendered fully available. Taken daily, after meals, Mother Seigel's Syrup tones, regulates, and strengthens the organs of digestion, enabling them to perform their functions naturally, and when they are able to do this, good health is a natural sequel.

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FOUNT PEN.
NEEDS NO "COAXING"!
It's made right
To write right
That's why it's the most popular
Fountain pen.
Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.
Fitted with Gold Iridium Tipped Nib.
WHERE IS YOURS?
TRY ONE NOW!
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Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.
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IF HE FALLS WOULD YOU LET HIM DIE?
\$5.00
\$5.00
FIFTY per cent. of the dollars you speculate in the War Bond Drawing is to lift our brave wounded to their feet again. You would fight to the hilt if you could, but as you can't then buy to the hilt. Do the most you can for those who are fighting and bleeding for you. Buy something for the boys who are sacrificing everything even their lives, for you.

Very Bad Eczema All Over Body
Itching and Burning Enough to Drive Him Mad. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.
"I took severe chills and the effect caused me to have very bad running eczema break out all over the middle part of my body. It was of a very bad form. The itching and burning sensation was enough to drive me mad. My flesh would break out when I walked."
"I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more and washed cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment healed." (Signed) Arthur Gore, 2 Globe Cottages, Albert Rd., Pontypriid, S. Wales, July 19, 1916.
Why not prevent these distressing conditions by making Cuticura your everyday toilet soap? It is a powerful Ointment as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of skin troubles.
Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: E. Newberry & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

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WAR BOND DRAWING
December 31st, 1915.
Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

I say
KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst cough

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Prices per case, duty paid.

10 years old—\$29.—

15 " "—\$33.—

20 " "—\$34.—

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New Government Buildings.

TEL. NO. 188.

WILL SCIENCE END WAR? POISON GAS MORE POTENT THAN DIPLOMACY.

[BY AIR WILLIAM CROOKER, O.M.]

Airplanes, submarines, poison gas, and liquid fire are among the innovations which invest the Great War with peculiar interest.

The employment of these methods has been declared outside the pale of recognised warfare, but they are nevertheless the result of scientific enterprise, and it may be assumed safely that in course of time the fighting forces will be equipped with still more terrible means of destruction.

War has an entirely new significance, not only to the troops in the fields, but for civilians residing far from the scene of conflict. Formerly the soldiers or sailors took the risk and glory, while the taxpayer grumbled and found the money, but now the most harmless person may fall a victim to the indiscriminate havoc which Germans have so aptly dubbed "frightfulness."

Submarines hardly compare with aircraft as important departures in the methods of war. A submarine is merely a torpedo vessel, with the advantage of invisibility, and no more, since she is still restricted to the water in her operations. On the other hand, the flying machine can go almost anywhere, drop explosives, gas shells, or inflammatory material, which may destroy cities and public works, and, under certain conditions, lay whole tracts of territory waste by fire.

These machines had a very limited range of action and carrying capacity to begin with, their employment until quite recently being mainly dependent on weather conditions. Every month records developments in their construction. From mere observation platforms they have become fighting machines, heavily armed, operating in squadrons.

What is to prevent a fleet of airplanes stealthily dropping poisonous matter into our reservoirs? Disease germs may be conveyed by the flying man and distributed over areas where epidemics would be likely to spread among man and beast. The potential power of aircraft seems boundless, and, however unworthy of civilisation, is a force to be reckoned with. It is extremely doubtful if this menace can be restricted yet by negotiations between nations.

The aid of science will continue to be invoked to amplify the latest means of slaughter and bring under control forces known to exist but which have proved impracticable as destructive agents in war. Electricity, so far, has been utilised only on the battlefield for communicative and defensive purposes, and it would appear that these are its limitations.

With the rapid progress of science the carnage in warfare has correspondingly increased, and it may well be that the time will arrive when the elementary laws of self-preservation common to us all might be sufficiently aroused to bring about some international guarantee against the possibility of war. If such a suggestion is destined to be fulfilled, then the terrors of science will have accomplished that which diplomacy has failed to achieve.—*Express*.

SPY-PROOF LETTERS.

To prevent the possibility of valuable information getting into Germany from the United States, the American Red Cross has instituted a special bureau in Washington to handle mail from people in America to their relatives in enemy countries. The American Red Cross is the official agency through which welfare messages are transmitted from Americans to persons in enemy territory. In carrying out this work, which is essentially of a humanitarian character, the Red Cross must take every precaution to prevent the transmission of information to the enemy, either through the efforts of professional or amateur spies or through messages of innocent intent. A system of operation devised by the American State Department in Washington, which is nearly "spy-proof" as it could possibly be, is now in effect. The system of itself is fairly simple, but a great amount of painstaking labour is required to make the safeguards complete. This will be readily appreciated when it is considered that an average of 1,300 such letters are now being sent daily from the United States to persons living beyond the enemy lines.

The system prevents all use of code. Any person wishing to send a message to a relative in Germany or Austria must write it in a Red Cross office in America where the writer is personally known. There are such offices in every city and town in the United States. The messages thus written are sent, properly certified, to the Red Cross headquarters in Washington. Here they are rewritten, the letter is cut down in length and the wording is absolutely changed. Thus all chance of the use of a clever code or of invisible ink is eliminated. From the Red Cross headquarters the messages go to a censorship board, by which they are passed or refused, as the case may be. When they reach a neutral country, Switzerland or Holland, they are transferred, put on another form, and forwarded. In most cases they are delivered by the Red Cross organisation of the country to which they are addressed. Since the scheme was put into effect a few weeks ago, it has given general satisfaction to many people in the United States, particularly to those who had relatives in the invaded district, to whom they wished to write.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY"

PERFORMANCES

OF

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON

THURSDAY, 7th November

AND

SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 8.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

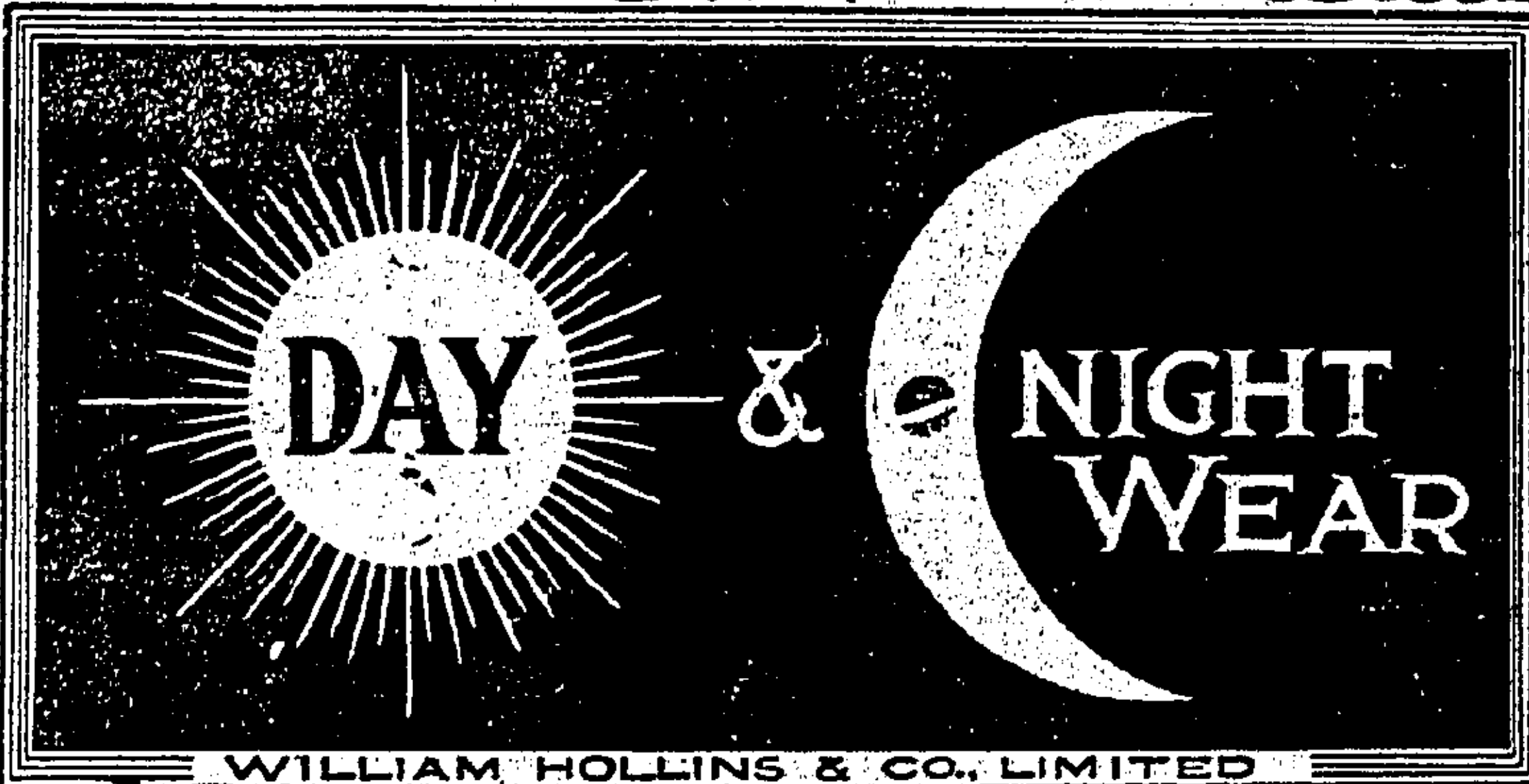
Centre Block, Dress Circle	\$10.
Remaining	7.5.
Stalls	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

Dress Circle	\$5.
Stalls	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING NOW OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S.



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AS Spinners with over a hundred years' experience, and as Manufacturers of the world-famous "Viyella" Blouse and Shirting Cloth.

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PILLS.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FROM	STEAMER	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	On 28th Oct. 3 P.M.	
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	CIN. C.	On 27th Oct. 9 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	SIN. C.	On 28th Oct. Noon.	
TIENSHIN	SUNGOW	On 30th Oct. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	On 31st Oct. Noon.	

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"HAIYAN"	... Capt. A. E. Rodgers ...	TUESDAY, 5th Nov. at 1 P.M.

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Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Des at	Des at
Colombo	Home	Str. from Colombo	Marseilles	London

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The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown. For Further Information, Passages, Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	Sat. 2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,300 tons	Sat. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,800 tons	Sat. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	YETOROFU MARU 8,800 tons	Sat. 26th Oct.
KOBE	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 tons	Sat. 29th Oct.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraph.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURSDAY, 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	MON., 26th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	WED., 18th Dec.

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THENON BY TRANS-ANDMAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th

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